

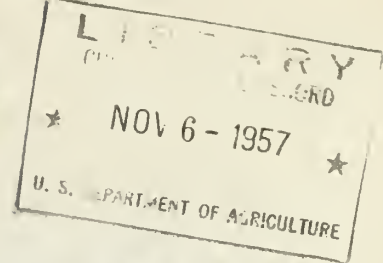
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# Foreign



# CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1957

VOLUME 75

CONTENTS

NUMBER 16

## COTTON

PAGE

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Greece Exports Less Cotton in 1956-57 .....               | 15 |
| Italy Imports More Cotton as Consumption Rises .....      | 16 |
| India Announces Export Quota for Bengal Desi Cotton ..... | 17 |
| U. S. Cotton Exports in Running Bales .....               | 24 |

## DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Canada Controls Nonfat Dry Milk Imports .....          | 8  |
| Uruguay's Butter Production Up, Consumption Down ..... | 10 |

## FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| India To Import Cottonseed Oil .....                                   | 17 |
| Canada Forecasts Record Soybean, Rapeseed Outturn; Flaxseed Down ..... | 18 |
| Mozambique Tests New Castor Bean Varieties .....                       | 19 |
| Philippine Copra Exports in September Smaller Than in August .....     | 20 |

## FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Peru's Cotton and Sugar Crop Prospects Decline .....  | 22 |
| U. S. Gains in Share of Japan's "Big 9" Imports ..... | 22 |
| Colombia Ups Import Deposit to 100 Percent .....      | 24 |

## FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| New Zealand Dried Apple Production Declines .....         | 6  |
| Nova Scotian Apples to the Netherlands .....              | 19 |
| Storm Causes Only Slight Damage to Lemons in Sicily ..... | 20 |
| Australian Apple Exports Decrease .....                   | 20 |
| South African Oranges Move to U.S.S.R. ....               | 20 |
| Yugoslav Plum Exports at Record Level .....               | 20 |

## GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, SEEDS, AND FEEDS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Canada's July-August Wheat Exports Lower Than Year Ago .....    | 10 |
| Indian Rice Crop Prospects Favorable .....                      | 12 |
| U. S. July-September Wheat Exports Lower than Last Year's ..... | 13 |

(Continued on following page)

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

## CONTENTS

(Continued from Cover Page)

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS                                 |      |
| Canadian Pork Exports Expected To Rise.....                 | 5    |
| U. K. Opens New Pig Test Centers.....                       | 5    |
| Cuba Plans To Export Beef.....                              | 6    |
| U. S. Sausage Casing Exports Down in January-August.....    | 6    |
| U. S. Hide and Skin Exports Increase in January-August..... | 8    |
| SUGAR AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS                                 |      |
| Zanzibar and Pemba Expect Bumper Clove Crop.....            | 8    |
| TOBACCO   |      |
| Rhodesian Flue-Cured Tobacco Prices Higher in 1957.....     | 3    |
| American Brand Cigarettes Manufactured in Switzerland.....  | 3    |
| Japan Exports More Tobacco Leaf in 1957.....                | 3    |
| Greek-Hungarian Trade Agreement Extended.....               | 3    |
| Uruguay's Leaf Imports Larger in 1956.....                  | 4    |
| Burma Increases Cigarette Import Duty.....                  | 4    |
| Malaya is Possible Market for American Leaf Tobacco.....    | 4    |

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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## RHODESIAN FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRICES HIGHER IN 1957

Flue-cured tobacco auctions for Southern and Northwestern Rhodesia closed the week of September 26. The average price (preliminary) for the season was equivalent to 45.9 U. S. cents per pound, compared with the 1956 average of 38.5 U. S. cents. A total of 144.3 million pounds (farm sales weight) of leaf was sold in 29 weeks, compared with 171.6 million sold in 34 weeks last year.

Prices slipped in the final week as the tag end of the crop was sold at an average of 30.4 U. S. cents per pound--considerably below the season average. Although the 1957 crop was smaller than the record crop sold in 1956, it returned slightly more money to growers--\$66.3 million in 1957, compared with \$66.0 million in 1956. This has served to emphasize the importance of producing quality tobacco, a fact which more Rhodesian growers are realizing.

By the week ending September 19, 57.5 percent (79.6 million pounds) of the leaf sold had been bought for the United Kingdom, 9.0 million had been bought for Australia, and 7.8 million for the domestic market, with the balance going to other export markets.

## AMERICAN BRAND CIGARETTES MANUFACTURED IN SWITZERLAND

A well-known brand of American cigarettes is now being manufactured in Switzerland under a licensing agreement. The U. S. manufacturer has sent special tobacco and machinery to the Swiss manufacturer to ensure that the cigarettes will be the same as those made in the United States. Manufactured in Switzerland, this brand, can be sold for the equivalent of 30.3 U. S. cents per pack, in contrast to 51.3 U. S. cents per pack if imported from the United States.

## JAPAN EXPORTS MORE TOBACCO LEAF IN 1957

Japanese exports of unmanufactured tobacco in the first 6 months of 1957 were 4.2 million pounds, considerably above exports for all of 1956. However, leaf exports were exceeded by leaf imports, which amounted to 4.7 million pounds during the first half of 1957.

## MALAYA IS POSSIBLE MARKET FOR AMERICAN LEAF TOBACCO

The Federation of Malaya expects to open a new cigarette factory in the near future. The factory, which will have all new, modern cigarette-making machinery, will probably begin operations in late 1957 or early 1958. The operating firm is interested in buying U. S. leaf tobacco and has expressed a desire to be contacted by U. S. leaf exporters. Inquiries should be addressed to Mr. Sidney Li, Director, Universal Tobacco Co., Ltd., Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

# GREEK-HUNGARIAN TRADE AGREEMENT EXTENDED

The 1954 trade agreement between Greece and Hungary was recently extended to May 31, 1958. Leaf tobacco from Greece has been a major import item for Hungary under this agreement.

## URUGUAY'S LEAF IMPORTS LARGER IN 1956

Uruguay's imports of unmanufactured tobacco increased from 8.9 million pounds in 1955 to 10.0 million in 1956. Brazil continued to supply the major quantities in both years, but slightly less in 1956.

Imports from Cuba and the United States in 1956 were about double imports from these countries in 1955. Much smaller shipments were taken from Paraguay and the Dominican Republic in 1956 in comparison with 1955. Italy and Turkey, which supplied small quantities of leaf in 1955, supplied none in 1956, while imports from Greece rose from 97,000 pounds in 1955 to 247,000 in 1956.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: Uruguay, imports by country of origin  
1955 and 1956

| Country of origin       | 1955          | 1956          |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                         | 1,000         | 1,000         |
|                         | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> |
| Brazil.....             | 4,890         | 4,833         |
| Cuba.....               | 931           | 1,786         |
| United States.....      | 1,221         | 2,521         |
| Greece.....             | 97            | 247           |
| Italy.....              | 98            | -             |
| Paraguay.....           | 729           | 394           |
| Dominican Republic..... | 800           | 156           |
| Turkey.....             | 124           | -             |
| Other.....              | 1             | 25            |
| Total.....              | 8,891         | 9,962         |

## BURMA INCREASES CIGARETTE IMPORT DUTY

Burma's import duties on cigarettes were increased on September 24, 1957 to 40 percent ad valorem. This further implements Burma's policy of encouraging domestic manufacture of cigarettes. Earlier evidence of this policy was the reduction in excise taxes on domestic cigarettes announced in September 1956.



## CANADIAN PORK EXPORTS EXPECTED TO RISE

The United States meat trade can expect Canadian pork imports to rise sharply the rest of this year and during 1956. From September 1957 through February 1958, U. S. commercial pork production is expected to decline slightly from production a year earlier, whereas Canadian pork production--which was 14 percent below 1956 levels during the first 9 months of this year--is expected to increase 10 percent over 1956 levels during the last 3 months of this year. In addition, Canadian forecasts for the first half of 1958 indicate a rise of about 15 percent in pork production over the first half of this year.

United States and Canadian pork production and accompanying price changes are expected to show opposing trends during the next year. Canadian hog prices have dropped during recent weeks and are expected to drop further before the end of the year. With relatively high United States prices, Canadian exporters are expected to send increased quantities of pork to the United States.

Canadian pork exports to the United States were valued at only \$11.5 million for the first 7 months of 1957, a drop of 40 percent from the value of shipments in comparable periods of 1955 and 1956.

## U. K. OPENS NEW PIG TEST CENTERS

The first of 5 new hog test stations in the United Kingdom opened in September at Selby, Yorkshire. The stations, operated by the Pig Progeny Testing Board, will measure the rate of gain of pigs on standard rations. Hogs under 9 weeks of age will be delivered to the test stations. After they reach 200 pounds live weight, they will be slaughtered. Efficiency of gain and carcass characteristics will determine the value of the parents of the test hogs as breeding animals, particularly the boars. Eventually the greater weight-gaining ability and better carcass characteristics of the superior sires are expected to spread throughout the country.

Three other test facilities, scheduled for completion this year, are at Letchworth, Hertshire; Corsham, Wiltshire; and Sealand, Flintshire. A fifth station at Stirling, Scotland, will open about mid-1958.

Each station will be able to test 400 pigs at one time. It is anticipated that 300 boars can be tested each year. Four pigs from different litters sired by one boar and out of pedigreed sows, none of which are sisters, will comprise a "test" for each sire.

The testing stations represent a cooperative effort on the part of the National Pig Breeders Association and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Producers have paid for the facilities through deductions from production subsidy payments.

# NEW ZEALAND DRIED APPLE PRODUCTION DECLINES

The upward trend in New Zealand dried apple production has been reversed, at least temporarily, according to the official statistics which disclose the size of the 1957 pack as 130 short tons. New Zealand consumes its entire production; ordinarily, there are neither imports nor stocks. Dried apple production for 1951-57, years ending June 30, carry-over, is shown below:

| <u>Year</u>      | <u>Short tons</u> |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1951             | 140               |
| 1952             | 170               |
| 1953             | 130               |
| 1954             | 150               |
| 1955             | 200               |
| 1956             | 200               |
| 1957 (Estimated) | 130               |

## CUBA PLANS TO EXPORT BEEF

In view of the fact that Cuban beef production is easily meeting domestic demand, the Cuban Government has been requested by the Crop and Livestock Transport Company and the Association of High-Quality Cattle Growers of Cuba, to issue export licenses for a test shipment of 120 carcasses of beef to the United States. The first shipment of 32 carcasses left Cuba on September 20, destined for Tampa, Florida.

Cuba exported large quantities of fresh, frozen, and canned beef to the United States immediately preceding and during the early part of World War II. The year of largest exports was 1941, when Cuba sent over 34 million pounds of beef (product weight) to the United States. There have been no shipments of importance since 1944, when Cuba prohibited exports of beef to protect the domestic supply for consumption.

Live cattle from Cuba are forbidden entry to the United States because of tick fever in Cuba. Carcass beef may be imported, but is subject to a duty of \$3.00 per 100 pounds.

## U. S. SAUSAGE CASING EXPORTS DOWN IN JANUARY-AUGUST

United States exports of hog casings during the January-August 1957 period ran just slightly below the level for the same period last year. However, exports of other type casings, mainly beef, were down about 10 percent. The principal reason for the overall decline was the substantial drop in exports of beef casing to the Netherlands, and hog casings to the United Kingdom.

The United States now has a large surplus of hog and beef casings, due mainly to the production of synthetics, as well as the tremendous increase in hog and cattle slaughter, over the past two decades.



**SAUSAGE CASINGS, NATURAL: U. S. exports by country of destination,  
annual 1955-56, and January-August 1956-57**

| Country of destination   | Annual        |               | January-August |               |                                       |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
|                          | 1955          | 1956          | 1956           | 1957          | 1957<br>:Increase or<br>:decrease (-) |
|                          | 1,000         | 1,000         | 1,000          | 1,000         | 1,000                                 |
|                          | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u>  | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u>                         |
| Hog casings:             |               |               |                |               |                                       |
| Canada.....              | 76            | 124           | 27             | 54            | 27                                    |
| Cuba.....                | 3             | ---           | 0              | 31            | 31                                    |
| United Kingdom.....      | 3,399         | 3,125         | 2,170          | 1,781         | -389                                  |
| Netherlands.....         | 702           | 417           | 260            | 439           | 179                                   |
| Belgium.....             | 903           | 602           | 343            | 377           | 34                                    |
| Germany, Fed. Rep.....   | 1,172         | 958           | 446            | 540           | 94                                    |
| Switzerland.....         | 216           | 275           | 188            | 190           | 2                                     |
| Spain.....               | 483           | 572           | 269            | 361           | 92                                    |
| Un. of South Africa..    | 377           | 346           | 234            | 247           | 13                                    |
| Australia.....           | ---           | 208           | 92             | 274           | 182                                   |
| New Zealand.....         | 579           | 610           | 394            | 446           | 52                                    |
| Others.....              | 56            | 102           | 417            | 69            | -348                                  |
| Total.....               | 7,966         | 7,339         | 4,840          | 4,809         | -31                                   |
| Other animal casings 1/: |               |               |                |               |                                       |
| Canada.....              | 291           | 266           | 184            | 187           | 3                                     |
| Cuba.....                | 212           | 138           | 105            | 91            | -14                                   |
| Sweden.....              | 48            | 87            | 3              | 56            | 53                                    |
| Norway.....              | 853           | 919           | 367            | 525           | 158                                   |
| Denmark.....             | 196           | 48            | 27             | 8             | -19                                   |
| United Kingdom.....      | 334           | 186           | 111            | 113           | 2                                     |
| Netherlands.....         | 1,829         | 1,586         | 1,002          | 602           | -400                                  |
| Belgium.....             | 815           | 528           | 269            | 373           | 104                                   |
| Germany, Fed. Rep.....   | 2,928         | 2,769         | 1,514          | 1,472         | -42                                   |
| Switzerland.....         | 1,733         | 1,783         | 1,120          | 1,053         | -67                                   |
| Spain.....               | 1,663         | 2,468         | 1,027          | 1,367         | 340                                   |
| Others.....              | 165           | 103           | 793            | 82            | -711                                  |
| Total.....               | 11,067        | 10,881        | 6,522          | 5,929         | -593                                  |

1/ Casings not elsewhere classified, mainly beef.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

#### CANADA CONTROLS NONFAT DRY MILK IMPORTS

The Minister of Agriculture of Canada announced on September 23 that the government had imposed import controls on nonfat dry milk effective immediately.

In March, Canada announced support prices for nonfat dry milk of 14 and 17 cents per pound for roller and spray process, respectively (see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 15, 1957). Since March, imports have been heavy and domestic production has risen sharply. The announcement of import controls stated that stocks of nonfat dry milk on September 1 were over 27 million pounds, highest on record, and that controls had been imposed to prevent the market from being swamped by imports.

Canada imported 188,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk in 1956 from the United States.

#### ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA EXPECT BUMPER CLOVE CROP

The Clove Growers Association of Zanzibar forecasts a 1957-58 clove crop of 18,819 long tons. The 1956-57 (ended June 30) crop was only 6,993 long tons--about 74 percent of it from Pemba, and approximately 26 percent from Zanzibar.

The biggest portion of the 1956-57 crop (about 57 percent) was exported to Indonesia, and about 29 percent was shipped to India. Around 51 percent of 1956-57 exportable production was purchased by the Growers Association at its guaranteed minimum buying price and resold to shippers under the terms of legislation concerning the export of cloves.

#### U. S. HIDE AND SKIN EXPORTS INCREASE IN JANUARY-AUGUST

United States exports of all types of hides and skins showed very significant increases during the first 8 months of 1957 compared with the same period in 1956. Exports of cattle hides over this period increased about 37 percent, calf and kip skins 14 percent, and sheep and lamb skins 63 percent.

Increased purchases of cattle hides by West Germany and the Netherlands, and of sheep and lamb skins by the United Kingdom and Canada, were responsible for the most of the gain.

Average prices for steer, cow, calf and kip skins in the January-September 1957 period all show declines from the same period last year. The average price for steer hides was down by 1.23 cents; cow hides .13 cents, calf skins 3.96 cents; and kip skins 1.78 cents.

HIDES AND SKINS: U. S. exports, average 1935-39, annual 1955-56,  
January-August 1956-57

| Country of destination | Average<br>1935-39 | 1955            | 1956            | January-August  |                 |                                     |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
|                        |                    |                 |                 | 1956            | 1957            | 1957<br>Increase or<br>decrease (-) |
|                        | 1,000<br>pieces    | 1,000<br>pieces | 1,000<br>pieces | 1,000<br>pieces | 1,000<br>pieces | 1,000<br>pieces                     |
| Cattle hides:          |                    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                                     |
| Japan.....             | 260                | 1,251           | 1,329           | 891             | 977             | 86                                  |
| Canada.....            | 127                | 696             | 774             | 517             | 524             | 7                                   |
| Mexico.....            | 4                  | 778             | 702             | 431             | 403             | -28                                 |
| Germany, Fed. Rep.:    | 3                  | 717             | 436             | 211             | 503             | 292                                 |
| Netherlands.....       | 24                 | 783             | 285             | 206             | 975             | 769                                 |
| United Kingdom.....    | 37                 | 388             | 243             | 211             | 244             | 33                                  |
| Yugoslavia.....        | 1/                 | 125             | 246             | 228             | 162             | -66                                 |
| Belgium.....           | 1                  | 137             | 21              | 19              | 35              | 16                                  |
| Others.....            | 77                 | 977             | 904             | 586             | 690             | 104                                 |
| Total.....             | 533                | 5,852           | 4,940           | 3,300           | 4,513           | 1,213                               |
| Calf and kip:          |                    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                                     |
| Japan.....             | 247                | 857             | 1,033           | 562             | 614             | 52                                  |
| Canada.....            | 170                | 651             | 570             | 432             | 500             | 68                                  |
| Germany, Fed. Rep.:    | 13                 | 734             | 783             | 455             | 426             | -29                                 |
| Netherlands.....       | 25                 | 480             | 209             | 99              | 226             | 127                                 |
| United Kingdom.....    | 12                 | 363             | 98              | 55              | 97              | 42                                  |
| Belgium.....           | 10                 | 76              | 47              | 38              | 25              | -13                                 |
| Italy.....             | 6                  | 41              | 104             | 51              | 89              | 38                                  |
| Others.....            | 72                 | 377             | 262             | 145             | 112             | -33                                 |
| Total.....             | 555                | 3,579           | 3,106           | 1,837           | 2,089           | 252                                 |
| Sheep and lambs:       |                    |                 |                 |                 |                 |                                     |
| Canada.....            | 3/ 1,009           | 314             | 337             | 213             | 354             | 141                                 |
| United Kingdom.....    | 80                 | 154             | 258             | 218             | 324             | 106                                 |
| Mexico.....            | 3/ 11              | 215             | 84              | 51              | 57              | 6                                   |
| France.....            | 3/ 38              | 90              | 88              | 60              | 90              | 30                                  |
| Belgium.....           | 11                 | 7               | 43              | 38              | 7               | -31                                 |
| Others.....            | 81                 | 67              | 21              | 15              | 139             | 124                                 |
| Total.....             | 1, 230             | 847             | 831             | 595             | 971             | 376                                 |

1/ Less than 500. 2/ Includes goat and kid. 3/ For 1939.

## URUGUAY'S BUTTER PRODUCTION UP, CONSUMPTION DOWN

With increased butter manufacture reflecting high 1957 milk production, Uruguay's mounting butter stocks are becoming a problem.

Milk production is running above last year's, due to mild winter weather, and is expected to exceed 1956 output (1,389 million pounds) by 10 percent. Butter production figures for 1957 are not available, but reports indicate that most of the increased milk production is being utilized for butter manufacture. Domestic consumption of butter, however, has fallen below last year, resulting in an accumulation of butter stocks totalling 1.3 million pounds.

Butter manufacturers paid high prices during the autumn months (April-June) for milk to be used for butter manufacture, expecting to sell high-priced butter during the winter season; but due to the unexpected increase in winter output, the usual shortage did not occur and manufacturers found themselves with troublesome stocks of high priced butter. Consumers resisted the prices, and daily consumption was down a reported 5,500 pounds during the winter.

In an attempt to move the surplus, manufacturers requested government permission to export stocks on hand. No such authorization has yet been granted.

## CANADA'S JULY-AUGUST WHEAT EXPORTS LOWER THAN YEAR AGO

Canada's wheat and flour exports during July-August 1957 were tentatively estimated at 57 million bushels grain equivalent, compared with 65 million bushels a year ago. The 2-month total for 1957 consists of the official export figures for July and an estimate for August, the latter based mainly on reports of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners on exports of wheat.

The reduction in exports is due mainly to the fact that there have been no shipments to the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia this year. Most of the other major export outlets took about the same of a little more than a year ago. July exports by countries of destination are shown in the table on page 11.

Official export data for August 1957 exports by countries of destination are not yet available. Using the August 1957 export figures of the Board of Grain Commissioners, shipments to the principal overseas destinations during the first 2 months (July-August) of the current season, with comparable 1956 figures shown in parentheses, were as follows in millions of bushels: United Kingdom, 20.6 (20.5); Japan, 9.7 (8.0); West Germany, 8.1 (7.8); Belgium-Luxembourg, 4.3 (3.3); the Netherlands, 3.5 (2.8); and Poland 2.2 (2.6).



WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination  
July 1956 and July 1957

| Destination            | July 1956                            |       |        | July 1957 |       |        |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|
|                        | Wheat                                | Flour | Total  | Wheat     | Flour | Total  |
|                        | (Thousand bushels, grain equivalent) |       |        |           |       |        |
| Western Hemisphere:    |                                      |       |        |           |       |        |
| United States .....    | 174                                  | 80    | 254    | 429       | 102   | 531    |
| Central America .....  | -                                    | 108   | 108    | 53        | 141   | 194    |
| British West Indies .. | 1                                    | 615   | 616    | 1/        | 329   | 329    |
| Cuba .....             | -                                    | 33    | 33     | -         | 14    | 14     |
| Venezuela .....        | 19                                   | 268   | 287    | 5         | 227   | 232    |
| Ecuador .....          | 198                                  | -     | 198    | 2         | -     | 2      |
| Peru .....             | 369                                  | 1     | 370    | -         | 1     | 1      |
| Others .....           | -                                    | 150   | 150    | -         | 86    | 86     |
| Total .....            | 761                                  | 1,255 | 2,016  | 489       | 900   | 1,389  |
| Europe:                |                                      |       |        |           |       |        |
| United Kingdom .....   | 10,625                               | 1,060 | 11,685 | 8,154     | 925   | 9,079  |
| Netherlands .....      | 1,599                                | 1     | 1,600  | 1,486     | -     | 1,486  |
| Belgian-Luxembourg ..  | 1,790                                | 51    | 1,841  | 2,847     | 18    | 2,865  |
| France .....           | -                                    | -     | -      | 953       | -     | 953    |
| West Germany .....     | 4,835                                | -     | 4,835  | 3,946     | -     | 3,946  |
| Poland .....           | 2,163                                | -     | 2,163  | 2,163     | -     | 2,163  |
| Russia .....           | 3,780                                | -     | 3,780  | -         | -     | -      |
| Czechoslovakia .....   | 3,616                                | -     | 3,616  | -         | -     | -      |
| Others .....           | 2,123                                | 51    | 2,174  | 992       | 10    | 1,002  |
| Total .....            | 30,531                               | 1,163 | 31,694 | 20,541    | 953   | 21,494 |
| Asia:                  |                                      |       |        |           |       |        |
| Philippines .....      | -                                    | 790   | 790    | -         | 553   | 553    |
| Japan .....            | 3,072                                | 90    | 3,162  | 4,924     | 81    | 5,005  |
| Others .....           | 67                                   | 174   | 241    | 39        | 108   | 147    |
| Total .....            | 3,139                                | 1,054 | 4,193  | 4,963     | 742   | 5,705  |
| Africa .....           | 431                                  | 154   | 585    | 189       | 82    | 271    |
| Oceania .....          | -                                    | 3     | 3      | -         | 1     | 1      |
| World total .....      | 34,862                               | 3,629 | 38,491 | 26,182    | 2,678 | 28,860 |

1/ Less than 500 bushels.



INDIAN RICE CROP  
PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

India is expected to have another bumper rice crop in 1957-58. Attractive prices at planting time resulted in larger acreages being put into rice, and weather conditions up to October 1 were quite favorable. Floods caused some damage in certain areas, but crop losses this season have been much less than in the last 2 years.

India's rice consumption in 1957 is at a record level. In addition to utilization of larger supplies from the record 1956-57 crop, 658,360 metric tons of rice were imported from January through August. (Only 30,000 tons were imported in the corresponding months of 1956.) About 127,000 tons are expected to arrive in the September-November period.

RICE: Indian imports, January-August 1957 1/

| Month            | Burma       | United States | Pakistan    | North Vietnam | China       | Total       |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
|                  | Metric tons | Metric tons   | Metric tons | Metric tons   | Metric tons | Metric tons |
| January....      | 30,400      | 37,720        | 0           | 0             | 0           | 68,120      |
| February....     | 42,280      | 17,880        | 3,050       | 0             | 0           | 63,210      |
| March.....       | 92,580      | 9,140         | 400         | 0             | 14,530      | 116,650     |
| April.....       | 65,060      | 70,030        | 8,550       | 0             | 0           | 143,640     |
| May.....         | 58,450      | 57,710        | 0           | 0             | 0           | 116,160     |
| June.....        | 40,300      | 0             | 0           | 0             | 0           | 40,300      |
| July.....        | 65,260      | 0             | 0           | 7,320         | 0           | 72,580      |
| August.....      | 37,700      | 0             | 0           | 0             | 0           | 37,700      |
| Total: <u>2/</u> | 432,030     | 192,480       | 12,000      | 7,320         | 14,530      | 658,360     |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 12,000 tons purchased from U.S.S.R.

Government rice stocks for distribution are at a relatively low level. Stocks held by the producers and the trade, however, are estimated to be somewhat larger than a year ago and much larger than 2 years ago.

Prices have continued to advance beyond the April level (see Foreign Agriculture Circular FR 10-57, August 30), touching new highs in most places during August. The most noticeable increases were in West Bengal and Bihar, where quotations of coarse-quality rice advanced from 51 to 77 cents per 100 pounds. Toward the end of August coarse-quality rice was selling at \$5.87 per 100 pounds at Calcutta, and around \$5.42 per 100 pounds at Contai, compared with \$4.98 and \$5.11 per 100 pounds, respectively, in August 1956.

RICE: India, wholesale prices at selected markets, per 100 pounds, 1956 and January-August 1957

| Weekly<br>average in<br>mid-month | West Bengal       |                 |                 |                 | Madras               |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
|                                   | Calcutta (coarse) |                 | Contai (coarse) |                 | Kumbakonam (II sort) |                 |
|                                   | 1956              | 1957            | 1956            | 1957            | 1956                 | 1957            |
|                                   | U.S.<br>dollars   | U.S.<br>dollars | U.S.<br>dollars | U.S.<br>dollars | U.S.<br>dollars      | U.S.<br>dollars |
| January....                       | 4.02              | 4.98            | 3.57            | 1/              | 3.83                 | 2/ 4.34         |
| February...                       | 4.15              | 5.11            | 3.45            | 1/              | 3.70                 | 4.59            |
| March.....                        | 4.28              | 4.85            | 3.83            | 4.66            | 4.02                 | 4.59            |
| April.....                        | 4.91              | 5.30            | 4.31            | 4.47            | 4.08                 | 4.59            |
| May.....                          | 4.79              | 5.49            | 4.53            | 4.98            | 4.21                 | 4.93            |
| June.....                         | 4.91              | 5.36            | 5.36            | 5.11            | 4.59                 | 4.90            |
| July.....                         | 5.04              | 5.55            | 4.98            | 4.98            | 4.85                 | 5.01            |
| August.....                       | 4.98              | 3/ 6.00         | 5.11            | 5.42            | 5.11                 | 4.77            |
| September..                       | 5.17              | -               | 5.04            | -               | 5.36                 | -               |
| October....                       | 5.42              | -               | 5.04            | -               | 5.62                 | -               |
| November...                       | 5.42              | -               | 4.98            | -               | 2/ 5.62              | -               |
| December...                       | 4.98              | -               | 4.34            | -               | 2/ 4.34              | -               |
| Average:                          | 4.84              | -               | 4.55            | -               | 4.61                 | -               |

1/ Not reported. 2/ Coarse quality. 3/ During week ended August 17.

Bulletin of Agricultural Prices, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, India.

#### U.S. JULY-SEPTEMBER WHEAT EXPORTS LOWER THAN LAST YEAR'S

United States exports of wheat and flour during July-September 1957 are estimated at about 97 million bushels, compared with 118 million bushels in the same period a year ago. Substantial increases in exports to India, Poland, Brazil, and Japan were more than offset by reductions in exports to France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, and Pakistan.

Official figures for September exports are not yet available. Preliminary figures indicate that the quantities in millions of bushels exported to the above countries during July-September, with comparable figures for last year shown in parentheses, were as follows: India, 27.5 (2.5); Poland, 4.5 (0); Brazil, 6.6 (4.0); Japan, 13.8 (11.2); France, negligible (17.6); West Germany, 3.8 (11.1); the Netherlands, 1.6 (8.3); Belgium-Luxembourg, 0.9 (6.0); and Pakistan 0.3 (4.2). Official figures for exports by countries of destination during July-August are shown in the table on page 14.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: United States exports by country of destination,  
July-August 1956 and July-August 1957

| Destination                         | July-August 1956 |       |          | July-August 1957 |        |          |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------|----------|------------------|--------|----------|
|                                     | Wheat            | Flour | 1/ Total | Wheat            | Flour  | 1/ Total |
| - 1,000 bushels, grain equivalent - |                  |       |          |                  |        |          |
| Western Hemisphere:                 |                  |       |          |                  |        |          |
| Central America .....               | 246              | 632   | 878      | 256              | 795    | 1,051    |
| Cuba .....                          | 486              | 418   | 904      | 893              | 610    | 1,503    |
| British West Indies..               | -                | 544   | 544      | -                | 437    | 437      |
| Colombia .....                      | 1,009            | 14    | 1,023    | 1,284            | 3      | 1,287    |
| Venezuela .....                     | 32               | 691   | 723      | 86               | 1,215  | 1,301    |
| Chile .....                         | 2,739            | 1     | 2,740    | 390              | 56     | 446      |
| Brazil .....                        | 3,906            | 2/    | 3,906    | 3,148            | 2/     | 3,148    |
| Others .....                        | 1,157            | 735   | 1,892    | 503              | 1,123  | 1,626    |
| Total .....                         | 9,575            | 3,035 | 12,610   | 6,560            | 4,239  | 10,799   |
| Europe:                             |                  |       |          |                  |        |          |
| Finland .....                       | 1,542            | -     | 1,542    | 498              | -      | 498      |
| United Kingdom .....                | 5,032            | 369   | 5,401    | 3,506            | 174    | 3,680    |
| Netherlands .....                   | 6,320            | 327   | 6,647    | 674              | 484    | 1,158    |
| Belgium-Luxembourg ..               | 4,252            | 3     | 4,255    | 621              | 3      | 624      |
| France .....                        | 13,333           | -     | 13,333   | -                | 4      | 4        |
| West Germany .....                  | 7,772            | 1     | 7,773    | 2,519            | 2      | 2,521    |
| Poland .....                        | -                | -     | -        | 3,900            | -      | 3,900    |
| Portugal .....                      | 2,130            | 9     | 2,139    | 287              | 8      | 295      |
| Yugoslavia .....                    | 509              | 2     | 511      | 1,596            | 2      | 1,598    |
| Switzerland .....                   | 1,694            | 2     | 1,696    | 418              | -      | 418      |
| Others .....                        | 3,554            | 109   | 3,663    | 757              | 346    | 1,103    |
| Total .....                         | 46,138           | 822   | 46,960   | 14,776           | 1,023  | 15,799   |
| Asia:                               |                  |       |          |                  |        |          |
| Turkey .....                        | -                | -     | -        | 1,957            | -      | 1,957    |
| Israel .....                        | 1,956            | 2     | 1,958    | 1,171            | 3      | 1,174    |
| India .....                         | 2,164            | 1     | 2,165    | 20,833           | 8      | 20,841   |
| Philippines .....                   | -                | 1,141 | 1,141    | -                | 1,432  | 1,432    |
| Korea .....                         | 2,839            | 2     | 2,841    | 222              | 156    | 378      |
| Japan .....                         | 7,670            | 216   | 7,886    | 9,393            | 355    | 9,748    |
| Pakistan .....                      | 3,063            | -     | 3,063    | 238              | -      | 238      |
| Others .....                        | 1,199            | 1,664 | 2,863    | 1,129            | 809    | 1,938    |
| Total .....                         | 18,891           | 3,026 | 21,917   | 34,943           | 2,763  | 37,706   |
| Others:                             |                  |       |          |                  |        |          |
| Africa .....                        | 1,760            | 952   | 2,712    | 761              | 1,127  | 1,888    |
| Oceania .....                       | -                | 5     | 5        | -                | 7      | 7        |
| Unspecified 4/.....                 | 670              | 110   | 780      | -                | 1,235  | 1,235    |
| Total 4/.....                       | 2,430            | 1,067 | 3,497    | 761              | 2,369  | 3,130    |
| World total .....                   | 77,034           | 7,950 | 84,984   | 57,040           | 10,394 | 67,434   |

1/ Wholly of U. S. wheat.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

3/ Includes 1,114,000 bushels exported to Austria and 1,108,000 to Norway compared with no exports to Austria and 132,000 to Norway in 1957.

4/ Includes exports for relief or charity which are not included in the Bureau of the Census figures.

GREECE EXPORTS LESS  
COTTON IN 1956-57

Cotton exports from Greece were 148,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August-July 1956-57, down 18 percent from the record exports of 180,000 bales in 1955-56. Volume was well above any other previous year, however, since Greece has been a net cotton exporter only since 1950-51. Since that time exports have steadily increased. They were 7,000 bales in 1950-51 and 68,000 bales in 1954-55.

There was a marked shift in the destinations of Greece's cotton during 1956-57, with sharply increased volume to France and decreased quantities to Italy. Also noted were first-time exports to Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. Quantities exported to principal destinations in 1956-57, with comparable 1955-56 figures in parentheses, were: France 102,000 (50,000); Yugoslavia 15,000 (20,000); Italy 8,000 (90,000); Bulgaria 6,000 (none); Rumania 3,000 (3,000); U.S.S.R. 3,000 (none); Spain 3,000 (none); Finland 3,000 (none); Hungary 2,000 (6,000); Japan 2,000 (none); and Belgium 1,000 (5,000).

The decline in exports was attributed primarily to a reduced crop in 1956-57 and increased domestic consumption. Cotton production in 1956-57 was officially estimated at 234,000 bales, from an acreage of 395,000 acres. The 16 percent reduction in the 1956-57 crop was attributed to drought in October followed by heavy rains through the end of the picking season (December).

Production in 1957-58 is estimated at 266,000 bales, nearly equal to the record 1955-56 crop of 279,000 bales. The 386,000 acres reported for 1957-58 are 2 percent less than in the previous year. Generally favorable weather in most areas and a larger percent of irrigated acreage are expected to offset the reduction in acreage due to abandoned fields in scattered areas. Irrigation of cotton has expanded steadily since 1954. More than 50 percent of the cotton is being irrigated in 1957-58, compared with 35.8 percent in 1954-55 and 34.9 percent for the 1935-38 average.

Greece's cotton consumption reached a record high of 120,000 bales in 1956-57, an increase of 14 percent over consumption of 105,000 bales in 1955-56. The increase reflects the general economic condition of the country, and improved purchasing power of the average consumer.

Although Greece produces all of its requirements of short and medium staple cotton, small quantities of extra-long staple are imported for the manufacture of finer yarns, usually from Egypt and the Sudan. In 1956-57, however, a shortage of medium staples developed as a result of heavy exports and the reduced crop. Since May 1957, moderate quantities of upland cotton have been imported from the United States. Total imports in 1956-57 were 21,000 bales, compared with 4,000 in 1955-56.

Cotton stocks on August 1, 1957, were estimated at 16,000 bales, down more than 40 percent from stocks of 29,000 bales held a year earlier.



## ITALY IMPORTS MORE COTTON AS CONSUMPTION RISES

Cotton imports into Italy increased to 732,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during August-May 1956-57, exceeding imports of 575,000 bales in August-May 1955-56 by 27 percent. Cotton consumption also increased in 1956-57, although at a lower rate, and a consequent improvement was shown in stocks of cotton held by mills.

Favorable price levels and more adequate financing were primary causes of the increased imports. The sharp increase in imports of United States cotton was due principally to the competitive prices of cotton under the Commodity Credit Corporation's special export programs and the availability of dollar exchange and financing under Public Law 480 for such purchases. A further step toward removal of trade barriers was the liberalization of cotton imports from the dollar area by the Italian Government, June 27, 1957. This will enable cotton spinners to fulfill their mill requirements of raw cotton without restrictions on dollar availability.

Quantities imported during August-May 1956-57, with comparable 1955-56 figures in parentheses, were: United States 473,000 bales (78,000); Egypt 42,000 (83,000); Turkey 35,000 (53,000); Sudan 26,000 (43,000); Brazil 26,000 (43,000); Mexico 25,000 (43,000); Syria 21,000 (34,000); Iran 17,000 (25,000); Greece 11,000 (82,000); and the U.S.S.R. 11,000 (15,000).

Cotton consumption in Italy during August-May 1956-57 was 723,000 bales, or 16 percent more than the 624,000 bales consumed a year earlier. Consumption of United States cotton was 58 percent of the total compared with 25 percent in the earlier period. The increased consumption was due almost entirely to improved domestic demand for cotton textiles, since textile exports have been in a continuing decline for several years. A slight improvement was shown in exports of cotton yarn, which increased 7 percent over 1955-56, but exports of cotton fabrics declined 12 percent.

Italy produces a small amount of cotton, usually about 5 percent of mill requirements. Production in 1956-57 declined to 37,000 bales from the 63,000 bales produced in 1955-56. Acreage in 1956-57 was 112,000 acres, compared with 133,000 in 1955-56. The 41-percent drop in production in contrast to the 16-percent reduction in acreage was attributed to unfavorable weather during the growing season.

Cotton stocks on May 31, 1957, were estimated at 206,000 bales, compared with 160,000 held at the beginning of the season. Some additional improvement in the stock level is anticipated in the next few months as a result of the liberalization and the favorable domestic demand.



Prices in Italy for United States and Mexican cotton, were steady during the 1956-57 season, trending slightly upward. Prices of other growths were erratic with a generally downward movement. Comparative prices for selected growths were as follows:

COTTON: Italy, average monthly c.i.f. prices at Milan, in U. S. cents per pound

| Source and variety       | 1956   |          | 1957  |       |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
|                          | August | November | April | July  |
| U. S., SM 1-1/16".....   | 31.90  | 32.88    | 33.60 | 34.25 |
| Mexico, SM 1-1/16".....  | 31.70  | 33.95    | 34.10 | 34.26 |
| Uganda, AR/BP52          |        |          |       |       |
| SM 1-3/32".....          | 44.00  | 47.88    | 44.50 | 40.00 |
| Pakistan, 289F.....      | 32.10  | 31.95    | 32.90 | 31.88 |
| Egypt, Karnak, FG.....   | 71.80  | 74.50    | 69.05 | 58.80 |
| Egypt, Ashmouni, FG..... | 49.40  | 50.70    | 47.75 | 42.41 |
|                          |        |          |       |       |

#### INDIA ANNOUNCES EXPORT QUOTA FOR BENGAL DESI COTTON

The Government of India announced October 4, 1957, that 50,000 Indian bales (40,800 bales of 500 pounds gross) of Bengal Desi cotton will be released for export. Licenses will be granted to established exporters and registered dealers. A small portion of the quota will be reserved for allotment to cooperative societies.

Exports of Desi cotton may be made to all permissible destinations with the exceptions of Tibet and Portuguese possessions in India. Licenses will be valid for shipment until January 31, 1958.

#### INDIA TO IMPORT COTTONSEED OIL

At a meeting in New Delhi on August 17, Indian manufacturers of vanaspati (hydrogenated vegetable oil) reached an agreement to import 30,000 long tons of cottonseed oil for use by the vanaspati industry.

The agreement was the result of a decision by the manufacturers to use a substitute for peanut oil, which they now use with cottonseed oil, thus releasing peanut oil for export to earn foreign exchange. Peanut oil and sesame oil--95 and 5 percent, respectively--have been the basic raw materials for most vanaspati. It was also proposed at the New Delhi meeting that as soon as possible India increase its annual crushing capacity for cottonseed oil from the present 30,000 tons to 60,000 tons by the installation of new 100-ton capacity plants.

The excise tax of Rs. 56 per long ton (\$10.50 per short ton) applicable to locally produced cottonseed oil was abolished on August 28 to further encourage the use of cottonseed oil by the vanaspati industry.

CANADA FORECASTS RECORD SOYBEAN AND  
RAPESEED OUTTURN: FLAXSEED DOWN

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics of Canada reports that 1957 crops of soybeans, rapeseed, and sunflower seed are up sharply from 1956 but that flaxseed and mustard seed crops are down. The report is based on acreages and yields indicated as of September 15.

OILSEEDS: Canada, acreage, yield per acre, and production, 1955-1957

| Year                 | Flaxseed       | Soybeans       | Rapeseed              | Sunflower     | Mustard       |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                      |                |                |                       | seed          | seed          |
|                      |                |                | <u>Acreage</u>        |               |               |
|                      | 1,000          | 1,000          | 1,000                 | 1,000         | 1,000         |
|                      | <u>acres</u>   | <u>acres</u>   | <u>acres</u>          | <u>acres</u>  | <u>acres</u>  |
| 1955.....            | 1,838          | 214            | 136                   | 18            | 79            |
| 1956.....            | 3,041          | 243            | 352                   | 33            | 138           |
| 1957 <u>1/</u> ..... | 3,486          | 256            | 648                   | 35            | 92            |
|                      |                |                | <u>Yield per acre</u> |               |               |
|                      | <u>Bushels</u> | <u>Bushels</u> | <u>Pounds</u>         | <u>Pounds</u> | <u>Pounds</u> |
| 1955.....            | 10.7           | 26.4           | 568                   | 800           | 633           |
| 1956.....            | 11.3           | 21.8           | 854                   | 500           | 969           |
| 1957 <u>1/</u> ..... | 6.6            | 23.8           | 679                   | 700           | 771           |
|                      |                |                | <u>Production</u>     |               |               |
|                      | 1,000          | 1,000          | 1,000                 | 1,000         | 1,000         |
|                      | <u>bushels</u> | <u>bushels</u> | <u>pounds</u>         | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> |
| 1955.....            | 19,748         | 5,650          | 77,395                | 14,400        | 49,658        |
| 1956.....            | 34,463         | 5,301          | 300,468               | 16,500        | 133,300       |
| 1957 <u>1/</u> ..... | 23,079         | 6,088          | 439,550               | 24,500        | 71,090        |

1/ September forecast

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Canada

The flaxseed crop, now forecast at 23.1 million bushels, is down 10 percent from the August estimate and is one-third less than last year's record crop. Although sown acreage increased 15 percent, the average yield at 6.6 bushels per acre was well below that of last year. Hot, dry July weather and the "aster yellows" disease combined to cause the sharp reduction.

Canadian production of soybeans, currently estimated at a record 6.1 million bushels, is 15 percent above last year's outturn and nearly two-thirds above the 10-year average. The bulk of the crop is grown in Ontario, but this year some 4,000 acres were planted in Manitoba, where an average yield of 10.0 bushels per acre is reported, in contrast with national average yields in recent years ranging from 19.5 to 26.4 bushels per acre.

Rapeseed production has expanded sharply in 1956 and 1957. This year's crop, estimated at 439.6 million pounds, is up over 45 percent from last year's, while production in 1956 was almost 4 times that of the previous year. Acreage this year increased nearly 85 percent from 1956, but dry summer weather reduced the average yield to 679 pounds per acre--one-fifth less than last year's average.

Sunflower seed production is forecast at 24.5 million pounds, almost half again as large as the 1956 crop. Acreage in Manitoba, the only commercial producing province, is placed at 35,000 acres, 6 percent above that of 1956.

This year's crop of mustard seed, forecast at 71.1 million pounds, is down almost one-half from last year's record. Sown acreage declined one-third, and dry summer weather cut yields an estimated 20 percent.

#### NOVA SCOTIAN APPLES TO THE NETHERLANDS

A growers cooperative in Kentville, Nova Scotia, has announced the completion of negotiations to ship 100,000 bushels of Nova Scotian apples to the Netherlands.

#### MOZAMBIQUE TESTS NEW CASTOR BEAN VARIETIES

Numerous experiments in castor bean production are being carried out in Mozambique by private firms and the Mozambique Government. To date, no varieties tested have proven too successful, but several varieties from the United States are now being tested and may increase castor bean output. Should the new varieties be successful, Mozambique's castor bean exports will probably increase. Exports in recent years--around 50 percent of which went to France--are as follows:

|                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Average 1950-54 | 2,716 metric tons |
| 1954            | 3,529 metric tons |
| 1955            | 1,677 metric tons |
| 1956            | 1,576 metric tons |

All varieties of castor beans now grown in Mozambique are of the dehiscent variety; i.e., the capsules open at maturity due to internal pressure. This greatly increases the labor required for harvesting, done by women and children. It is hoped that the new indehiscent varieties now being tested will facilitate harvesting and encourage production.

#### STORM CAUSES ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE TO LEMONS IN SICILY

The Sicilian Agricultural Office reports that the recent hail and heavy rain storms caused only slight damage to lemon crops. In some districts the rain has been considered beneficial.

#### AUSTRALIAN APPLE EXPORTS DECREASE

The Australian Apple and Pear Board, in its annual report, shows that apple exports during the past season totaled 3,780,000 bushels, the lowest level since 1953. Pear exports, on the other hand, increased slightly to 1,051,000 boxes.

The report states that crops were disappointing after early forecasts indicated record exports. Tasmania experienced a prolonged drought at a critical growing period. It is estimated that a 20 to 25 percent loss in exports occurred because of the failure of fruit to "size" properly.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN ORANGES MOVE TO U.S.S.R.

The first cargo of South African oranges ever to move to the Soviet Union was shipped from Capetown on October 4. The shipment amounted to 78,000 boxes and was destined for Leningrad.

#### YUGOSLAV PLUM EXPORTS AT RECORD LEVEL

According to local press reports, 1957 exports of plums from Yugoslavia are expected to reach a record level of about 20,000 short tons. Last year, plum exports totaled about 7,000 short tons.

Exports, beginning in mid-August, amounted to almost 15,000 short tons by the end of the month. They were mostly of the Pozegaca variety.

#### PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER SMALLER THAN IN AUGUST

Philippine copra exports in September of 78,489 long tons were 22 percent below the 100,844 tons exported in August and were almost 30 percent less than shipments in September 1956.

Coconut oil exports in September--at 7,941 long tons--were one-fifth above August exports of 6,355 tons and were almost one-fifth greater than shipments in September a year ago.

January-September shipments of copra and coconut oil--at 527,643 long tons oil equivalent--were slightly less than the 530,202 tons oil equivalent exported in the first 9 months of 1956.

The Philippine copra export price in mid-October was \$156.00 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast (mid-September \$162.00, mid-August \$155.00). Local buying prices were 26.00 to 29.50 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$132.08 to \$149.87 per long ton) rescada Manila and producing areas.



COCONUT OIL: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,  
September and January-September for years 1956 and 1957

| Country                    | 1956 1/   |                       | 1957 1/   |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
|                            | September | January-<br>September | September | January-<br>September |
|                            | Long tons | Long tons             | Long tons | Long tons             |
| North America:             |           |                       |           |                       |
| United States.....         | 5,632     | 61,131                | 7,591     | 54,711                |
| Atlantic Coast.....        | (5,632)   | (60,231)              | (6,915)   | (52,183)              |
| Pacific Coast.....         | ( --- )   | ( 900 )               | ( 300 )   | ( 1,352 )             |
| Gulf Coast.....            | ( --- )   | ( --- )               | ( 376 )   | ( 1,176 )             |
| Cuba.....                  | ---       | 599                   | 350       | 1,045                 |
| Europe:                    |           |                       |           |                       |
| Belgium.....               | ---       | 105                   | ---       | ---                   |
| West Germany.....          | ---       | 2,509                 | ---       | 1,540                 |
| Netherlands.....           | ---       | 3,059                 | ---       | 8,126                 |
| Optional discharge 2/..... | ---       | ---                   | ---       | 870                   |
| Europe, unspecified.....   | 834       | 5,998                 | ---       | ---                   |
| Asia:                      |           |                       |           |                       |
| Hong Kong.....             | ---       | 268                   | ---       | ---                   |
| Total.....                 | 6,466     | 73,669                | 7,941     | 66,292                |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ West Germany or Netherlands.

Source: Philippine trade sources.

COPRA: Philippine Republic, exports by country of destination,  
September and January-September for years 1956 and 1957

| Country                           | 1956 1/   |                       | 1957 1/   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
|                                   | September | January-<br>September | September | January-<br>September |
|                                   | Long tons | Long tons             | Long tons | Long tons             |
| North America:                    |           |                       |           |                       |
| United States.....                | 31,663    | 213,867               | 24,701    | 201,134               |
| Atlantic Coast.....               | ( 8,121 ) | ( 26,061 )            | ( 2,995 ) | ( 23,962 )            |
| Pacific Coast.....                | (23,542)  | (185,999)             | (21,706)  | (177,132)             |
| Gulf Coast.....                   | ( --- )   | ( 1,807 )             | ( --- )   | ( --- )               |
| Canada.....                       | 500       | 2,500                 | ---       | 8,367                 |
| South America:                    |           |                       |           |                       |
| Colombia.....                     | 11,200    | 53,200                | 3,500     | 40,850                |
| Venezuela.....                    | 6,150     | 15,215                | 2,500     | 25,922                |
| South America, unspecified.....   | ---       | 10,835                | ---       | ---                   |
| Europe:                           |           |                       |           |                       |
| Belgium.....                      | 3,500     | 12,500                | 500       | 8,000                 |
| Denmark.....                      | 2,450     | 22,100                | 1,500     | 24,875                |
| West Germany.....                 | 5,500     | 49,075                | 4,550     | 40,184                |
| Italy.....                        | 4,500     | 11,150                | ---       | 16,637                |
| Netherlands.....                  | 16,600    | 188,617               | 30,500    | 271,561               |
| Norway.....                       | 1,000     | 4,000                 | 1,000     | 18,351                |
| Spain.....                        | 645       | 645                   | ---       | ---                   |
| Sweden.....                       | 2,000     | 31,300                | 2,638     | 27,138                |
| West Germany and Netherlands..... | ---       | 15,575                | ---       | ---                   |
| Optional discharge 2/.....        | ---       | ---                   | 5,5000    | 31,000                |
| Europe, unspecified.....          | 25,350    | 82,326                | ---       | ---                   |
| Asia:                             |           |                       |           |                       |
| Israel.....                       | ---       | 5,450                 | ---       | 5,900                 |
| Japan.....                        | ---       | ---                   | ---       | 6,784                 |
| Lebanon.....                      | 900       | 6,300                 | 1,600     | 5,600                 |
| Total.....                        | 111,958   | 724,655               | 78,489    | 732,303               |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ West Germany, Netherlands, or Belgium.

Source: Philippine trade sources.



## PERU'S COTTON AND SUGAR CROP PROSPECTS DECLINE

Present estimates of Peru's cotton production indicate some decline from earlier seasonal estimates in both Tanguis and extra-long staple (Pima-Karnak) varieties. As a result of insect and pest damage in both the central (Tanguis) and northern (Pima) areas, an especially large percentage of cotton is of lower qualities. Although September prices for top grades in both categories declined only moderately from August prices, sales of lower grades were relatively heavy and at prices far below usual.

Prospects for Peru's crop of sugar, the country's largest agricultural export except cotton, have deteriorated moderately in recent weeks; the total 1957 harvest, while larger than that of 1956, is now expected to be slightly less than previously estimated. Exports through September have continued somewhat above the level of a year earlier and at prices considerably above those of the corresponding period for 1956.

In the drought area, railway movements between Matarani and Arequipa were interrupted by landslides about mid-September. Stocks of relief food grains continued to accumulate in the interior, however, although supplies from the recent harvest would appear to be virtually depleted.

There were no other significant changes in the food supply situation during the month. However, prices generally continued to advance. There were further imports of live cattle from Central America and of frozen beef from Argentina.

## U. S. GAINS IN SHARE OF JAPAN'S "BIG 9" IMPORTS

Japan's imports of "Big 9" agricultural items from all sources during the first half of 1957 were valued at \$487.4 million, up 1 percent from the first half of 1956. Total imports from all sources increased 56 percent, but total exports to all destinations increased only 14 percent.

The "Big 9" imports from the United States (excluding tobacco, for which monthly data by country are not available) are valued at \$261 million, up 50 percent from the January-June level of 1956. This is 29 percent of Japan's total imports from the United States (37 percent a year ago), and slightly larger than Japan's total exports to the United States (70 percent in 1956). Of Japan's total imports of these 8 commodities, the United States supplied 54 percent during January-June 1957 compared to 36 percent for the corresponding period of 1956.

The increase in Japan's major agricultural imports from the United States and the increase in the U. S. share of the total are accounted for almost entirely by trade in cotton, wheat, and corn. Imports of soybeans, hides and skins, and tallow from the United States increased by nearly \$10 million, but the U. S. share remained essentially unchanged. Total imports of rice declined about 50 percent. Only from Thailand was an increase recorded. Rice imports from the United States have become nil. Japan's barley imports from the United States are down more than 50 percent, but total imports of barley are about the same as a year ago.

JAPAN: Imports of selected agricultural commodities from all sources and from the United States, January-June 1955-57

## QUANTITY

| Commodity            | 1955              |            | 1956  |            | 1957  |            |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
|                      | Total             | From U. S. | Total | From U. S. | Total | From U. S. |
|                      | 1,000 metric tons |            |       |            |       |            |
| Wheat.....           | 972               | 483        | 904   | 374        | 947   | 632        |
| Rice.....            | 667               | 113        | 554   | 16         | 265   | 1          |
| Barley.....          | 276               | 116        | 431   | 128        | 431   | 55         |
| Corn.....            | 189               | 153        | 117   | 28         | 239   | 130        |
| Tobacco.....         | 4                 | 1/         | 4     | 1/         | 2     | 1/         |
| Hides and skins..... | 30                | 24         | 35    | 24         | 36    | 25         |
| Soybeans.....        | 467               | 339        | 409   | 317        | 446   | 341        |
| Cotton 2/ 3/.....    | 1,122             | 442        | 1,378 | 472        | 1,576 | 921        |
| Tallow.....          | 55                | 44         | 47    | 42         | 64    | 57         |

## VALUE

|                            | Million dollars |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                            |                 |       |       |       |       |       |
| Wheat.....                 | 71.9            | 34.9  | 64.5  | 25.9  | 72.4  | 47.9  |
| Rice.....                  | 104.6           | 19.9  | 79.3  | 2.7   | 36.1  | 0.1   |
| Barley.....                | 19.7            | 8.3   | 28.3  | 8.3   | 30.9  | 3.7   |
| Corn.....                  | 14.2            | 11.4  | 8.5   | 2.2   | 17.7  | 9.5   |
| Tobacco.....               | 6.2             | 1/    | 5.4   | 1/    | 4.3   | 1/    |
| Hides and skins.....       | 10.7            | 8.0   | 13.6  | 8.8   | 14.5  | 9.3   |
| Soybeans.....              | 58.9            | 40.9  | 45.3  | 34.5  | 53.0  | 40.2  |
| Cotton 3/.....             | 207.5           | 81.8  | 228.1 | 82.1  | 244.7 | 138.1 |
| Tallow.....                | 12.2            | 9.4   | 10.1  | 9.0   | 13.8  | 12.2  |
| Total.....                 | 505.9           | ---   | 483.1 | ---   | 487.4 | ---   |
| Total (excl. tobacco)..... | 499.7           | 214.6 | 477.7 | 173.5 | 483.1 | 261.0 |

1/ Not available.

2/ 1,000 bales of 480 pounds net.

3/ Data for 1955 include small amounts of carded and combed cotton.

# COLOMBIA UPS IMPORT DEPOSIT TO 100 PERCENT

The Colombian Superintendent of Imports announced on October 3 that all applications for permits to import goods on the price license list must be accompanied by evidence that 100 percent of the value of the proposed import has been deposited in the Central Bank. The previous required deposit was only 20 percent.

This month's action is a further effort to conserve dollar exchange. The only products exempted from the 100 percent deposit are certain foods, farm machinery, drugs, auto parts, germicides, and fertilizers. Items requiring prior license have accounted for about one-third of all imports in recent months.

## U. S. COTTON EXPORTS IN RUNNING BALES

United States cotton exports in August 1957 were 336,000 running bales, compared with 423,000 running bales in August 1956. Comparable figures in 500-pound bales were published in last week's Foreign Crops and Markets.

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## PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480.

Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 25-57.

French Cotton Situation and Outlook. Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 26-57.

U. S. Cotton Market Potentials Expanding in Far East. Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 27-57.

July 1 Grain Stocks at New High. Foreign Agriculture Circular FG 11-57.

Northern Hemisphere Apple and Pear Production Down Sharply. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDAP 8-57.

U. S. Dairy Breeding Cattle Inspected for Export. Foreign Agriculture Circular FD 10-57.

1956 Banana Exports Lower. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDAP 9-57.

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